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It would be of interest if southern observers tested these stars for parallax and radial velocity. No. 2 of the list looks promising for radial velocity, as it is at a distance from the solar antapex of less than 8° and has a proper motion of 0".160.

WILLEM J. LUYTEN.

Mount Hamilton, Jan. 5, 1922.

Note on Hertzsprung's Eclipsing Variable in Præsepe

It was announced by Hertzsprung¹ that a 13^{m} star in Præsepe was subject to light variations, which were subsequently² shown to be of the eclipsing type. By means of older observations on photographs taken by Max Wolf, the ephemeris was given as Min. = J. D. $2417989.746 + 1^{d}.0929292$ (E-2984).

From a series of plates taken with the Crossley Reflector on January 15, 1922, a determination of the time of minimum was made. On account of bright moonlight and clouds prevailing throughout the exposures, the variable was not shown on the plates during the time of actual minimum and was only followed as faint as 14^m.3. By assuming the light-curve to be symmetrical with respect to the minimum, a fairly accurate determination of the exact time of minimum could be made by taking the mean of the times when the variable reached the same brightness on the descending and the ascending branches of the curve.

The minimum was thus found to have occurred at January 15, 1922, 19^h0^m G. M. T. = J. D. 2423070.792 or $0^d.018$ later than the ephemeris predicts for E = 7633. Assuming the zero epoch to be correct, it seems that a correction of $+0^d.0000039$ should be applied to the period, bringing it to $1^d.0929331$. It may be stated that the mean error of the period as determined by Hertzsprung is $0^d.0000042$.

From the shape of the light-curve it is judged that the minimum is between $15^{m}.0$ and $15^{m}.5$; the normal magnitude is $12^{m}.7$, all on Hertzsprung's photographic scale. The duration of the eclipse is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

WILLEM J. LUYTEN.

Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, January 16, 1922.

¹A. N., **203**, 265. ²A. N., **205**, 33.